

THREATENED BY STARVATION

Sufferings of the Farmers in South Carolina.

**Terrible Results of the Long Continued
Drought of Last Summer.**

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**Their Scanty Hoards of Provisions Gone
and Death at Their Doors.**

BELDON, S. C., April 21.—Because no voice has been lifted in a cry for aid, the great world does not know that the people of a State, one of the most fertile and most highly privileged unparalleled in her history. From the northern boundary among the mountains to its southern line on the Atlantic, a drought prevailed from May until December. The scorching sun withered the green fields until hundreds of acres were known to yield only a few ears of corn. The withering winds seemed laden with malarious poison, and fevers distressed the ruined farmers.

The fall crops were planted only in the low bottom lands, beside those streams that were not dried up, and even these failed to produce more than a few ears of corn. The people of the three

Far into midwinter this scarcity continued. With the greatest difficulty winter grain was sown, but the first crop was almost universally a failure. Later on, in February, a better stand was obtained, and now those who could afford to buy the seed have hopes of a partial supply of forage for their animals.

A prominent business man in Barnwell county said: "My section could have weathered it if through had the merchants been able to stand the test. You see, they had advanced supplies to the farmers, taking liens on the growing crops. Half a dozen merchants in this little place by

"Go into the country," said another, "if you would know the condition of the people. There are people with large plantations who are so wicked that they will not let them be sold."

A small farmer, well known and respected, said: "I had something to live upon till Christmas; since then I don't know how I have lived. At that time I was so thankful to be in my house, I have kept my horse alive by picking moss from the trees till the grass grew, and now he lives on that, and I live on the moss I have saved."

"Is there no possible relief for you?"

"There will be none until May," he replied; "and the merchant who has always advanced to me the money to live on, will not give me any more until he can make a crop. He and I will be together until I can make a crop. He

"We have one friend who would help us if she could know, but we can't get to her now."

The man's hair, combed back, was graying. He told us that he had even had a nervous breakdown in the number room last wife and mother, both confirmed invalids, and in the next apartment was his daughter, who had been in the hospital for several months and spent several years. We learned that this man's industrious habits and character were the means of his obtaining the promise of help. Unless it could speedily be arranged, the family would be in a very bad way.

"Are there other cases like that?" we asked.

"That is only one of many. Go on the highways and look at the people's faces. They need help."

A **GLOBE** correspondent has been in four counties in the lower part of South Carolina of late, and the same sad story is told in them all. The little children have bright, clear, intelligent eyes, but the parents are dull, stupid, and ignorant.

feeling for others. There are cases, however, that show how human nature can be above selfishness and yield up its own for others. The incident of the colored man who was killed by a white man from the whites, and where the whites receive aid from the blacks, are frequent and touching. Midsummer is the hardest season in the South for the colored man. If in spring the cry for bread resounds in hushed tones, there will be no concealment in June, when help must come lest starvation ensues. Aketi, Barnwell, Colleton, Hampton, Beaufort, Charleston and the other counties are the poorest counties that are suffering most, but it would not be exaggerating to say that there is scarcely a county which is not now sharing the general calamity.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 15.—Two terrible accidents occurred on the Western & Atlantic railroad about 2 o'clock this morning, one to the passenger train which left here last night, and the other to a north-bound freight train. The passenger train went through a trestle near Ackworth, Ga., and the engine, tender, mail car and smoking car were dashed into the torrent many feet below. The freight train was a big one killed.

Edward Ware of Chattanooga, mail-car engineer, burned to death in the mail car.

Jim Everett, the engineer, both legs broken and body shockingly burned.

The freight train, make unknown, body terribly mangled.

James Gillespie, United States mail agent,

No passengers were injured. The coach, mail car and baggage car were piled up in the canyon and entirely burned with all their contents. The engine is a total wreck.

About the same hour a north-bound freight train, weighing 100 tons, derailed five miles from the first accident. Engineer McDonald and his fireman were instantly killed. Both accidents are due to the terrific rain storm of last night. But for the torrent of rain, every brook is a mighty torrent, washing everything before it. All the railroads in north Georgia and north Alabama are great sufferers.

BRINGING A BRIDE.
The Captain of the Steamer Thomas Hunt Married at Sandy Point.

The "Thomas Hunt" left Stonington in June, 1882, having during the voyage of a little more than twenty months taken 3760 seals, 1000 of which were secured during the past season. She left Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, on January 30, thus making the return trip in seventy-four days. This makes the ninth voyage of the schooner, and six out of the nine she arrived home on Sunday. One man, a Portuguese, was lost while off the Bermudas. A pleasing episode in the voyage was the meeting of the captain, John Schooner, to Miss Virginia Hurtado, daughter of Don Juan Hurtado, acting American consul at Sandy Point. The meeting took place on the morning of July 1, at Sandy Point, and sending the vessel

that they preferred he should return with the vessel this time, which he accordingly did, bringing his bride with him.

SINKING INTO THE GROUND.

Salineville, O., the Town Over the Mines, Threatened with Destruction.

CLEVELAND, April 28.—A serious state of affairs is reported at Salineville, the mining town located between this city and Wheeling. Numerous coal banks located in the hills on which the town stands have been operated for many years. Yesterday afternoon, to the horror of the residents of the place, it was discovered that the ground immediately above Kirk's coal mine was

portions of their dwellings slowly sinking into the mire, and the walls in the Vienna workhouse empty and bottomless. A large new brick school house stands on the brow of the hill, and it is the general opinion that the structure will be destroyed. As all the children will attend school in the building tomorrow. The cause of the approaching disaster is the extra large amount of coal that has been taken from the hill, and the hill has tumbled. The houses were crushed to death yesterday by a large mass of coal and slate.

Why Wastn't This Thought of Before?
(On City Billiard.)

The picnic season is upon us, and the greatest ambition of the average young man is to have some one invent a pair of pants the color of cuse.

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A prominent business man in Barnwell county said: "My section could have weathered it through had the merchants been able to stand the price of the seed. The farmers could not afford to live and the merchants could not afford to buy."

"Go into the country," said another, "if you would know the condition of the people. There are people with large plantations who are so happy and contented."

A small farmer, well known and respected, said: "I had something to live upon till Christmas; since then I don't know how we have lived. I have been obliged to go to the mill in the house. I have kept my horse alive by picking moss from the trees till the grass grew, and now he lives on that, but he is getting thin and will die in a week."

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"There will be none until May," he replied;

"I can't do more than this, for he is almost broke himself."

"Have you no friends to help you?"

"We have one friend who would help us if she could know, but we can't get to her now."

The man's half-famished face and figure told a sad story. He was a middle-aged man, with a rumble roll at his wife and mother, both confirmed invalids, and in the next apartment was his daughter, a young girl who, we were told, had been spending several years. We learned that this man's industrious habits and character were the means of his obtaining the promise of help. Unless it could be obtained, he would be forced to leave his home.

"Are there other cases like this?" we asked.

"That is only one of many. Go on the highways and look at the people's faces. They need help."

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William J. Jas, conductor, scalp lacerated and other injuries.
No passengers were injured. The coach, mail car and baggage car were piled up in the canyon and the engine with all their contents.
The engine is a total wreck.
About the same hour a north-bound freight train wrecked three miles to the west five miles from the accident. Engineer McDonald and his fireman were instantly killed.
Both accidents are due to the terrific rain storm which has been falling in torrents for hours and every brook is a mighty torrent, washing everything before it. All the railroads in north Georgia and north Alabama are great sufferers.

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home in chains of another master, but the owners wrote him, requesting that as he had so many children, he should be allowed to return to his country, which he accordingly did, and returned saying that they preferred he should return with the vessel this time, which he accordingly did, bringing his bride with him.

SINKING INTO THE CROWD.
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Threatened with Destruction.

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ward. Today the situation grew still more alarming. Today people were surprised to find the portions of their dwellings slowly sinking into the empty and bottomless. A large new brick school house stands on the brow of the hill, and it is the general opinion that the structure will be destroyed. At all events, the children will attend school in the building tomorrow. The cause of the approaching disaster is the extra large amount of coal that has been taken from the hill. James William Kearnes was crushed to death yesterday by a large mass of coal and slate.

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100



Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1884.

MAKE VOTERS.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE will do all it can this campaign to elect a Democratic President. It believes in Democracy, pure and simple: "Equality of right, equality of burdens, equality of privileges and equality of powers in all men under the law." That platform, energetically and courageously administered, covers all sorts and conditions of men, and is the solution of all political questions as to the right of every citizen and the duties of the government to protect him in those rights.

THE GLOBE is the only Democratic weekly newspaper of large circulation in New England, and in number of editors, reporters, correspondents, in facilities for getting early news by telegraph and telephone, and in power of presses to meet extraordinary demands for copies, is one of the few great newspapers of the United States.

During this campaign THE GLOBE will prove of great service to the Democratic party toward electing a Democratic President, and will be worthy of the active support of all who wish to increase the number of Democratic voters.

Democratic town committees and working Democrats are respectfully asked to push THE GLOBE among the people.

New campaign rates have been established, which, with sample copies, will be furnished free upon application.

A NEW DETECTIVE STORY

will follow the story now running in THE GLOBE. It is from the French, but all the scenes are laid in this country. New York and Boston furnish many of them. Several other detective stories are on hand waiting their turn of publication.

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POLITICS AND CLUBS.

Between now and August the excitement in politics will make every voter subscribe for a newspaper, and you can reap the biggest harvest in four years.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE
WILL BE
The Most Complete Record
OF
POLITICAL EVENTS

With a large editorial corps, an army of correspondents, a telegraph line of its own to New York, and connected with all parts of the world, and the newest and largest Hoe presses, the GLOBE will be at the head of American newspapers in securing and publishing the most valuable and freshest political news.

NEW RATES TO AGENTS.

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Send for Samples and Circular.
Every person who has ever forwarded subscriptions to the Globe, and everyone who is willing to help push the Globe in his neighborhood, is respectfully requested to send for the NEW RATES TO AGENTS. Now is the time to begin to canvass. Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
BOSTON, MASS.A LIMITED OFFER,
14 MONTHS.

In order to encourage the formation of clubs during the next two months, 14 Months will be given to Each Subscriber. Every person who sends a Club of FIVE and \$5 will receive a Sixth Copy Free. SIX Copies for \$5. Address THE Weekly Globe, Boston.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered, if draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State.

Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full.

Every notice to discontinue should give the town or county and State to which the paper is being sent.

All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5202, Boston, Mass."

Sample copies are free.

The Chinese are beginning to exercise their almost proverbial faculty of imitation in their treatment of foreigners. The Chinaman in the United States has been accused of all sorts of monstrous crimes, on somebody's or nobody's belief, and the outcry against him, sensible enough, perhaps, in some directions, has been made clamorous by senseless and silly accusations. And now John Chinaman in his native country and in power goes to work "all the same Melian man," and accuses the Americans of all sorts of abominable crimes, such

ters the accusations broadcast, and does everything in his power to raise a clamor against them. He makes travelling by passport even almost impossible, and puts every obstacle in the way of going even from one province to another.

THE LEADING NEW ENGLAND
DEMOCRAT.

In his letter published in another column, Gen. BUTLER announces that, while he will not encourage any of the objectionable features of a preliminary canvass by the use of money, he may yield to the wishes of the people, should they strongly express their choice of him as nominee for President. He does not say positively that he will accept that office, but was General BUTLER ever known to refuse, or even to hesitate, when the people, whom he loves, asked or needed his judgment or personal service? His whole record is of devotion to the welfare and rights of the people, and the record of no American is so full and pure in this respect.

It is now too early to predict who will be the nominee for President of the July Democratic convention, but it is possible to declare, whoever he may be, that the nominee must have all the qualifications of a man of the people—not one who has simply risen from the people, but one who, although he has advanced to high station, remains forever a man of the people, in his sympathy with their condition, aspirations and true progress, and in his devoted co-operation with them.

It is confidently believed that events are rapidly shaping themselves toward a situation when General BUTLER will be called upon by the people in mass, and will be obliged to come forward and accept the nomination on a people's platform, and in those unequivocal terms in which his honesty always expresses itself.

Meanwhile the duty of New England is clear and imperative. No Democrat within her borders has done so much to establish the principles of Democracy, and no man in New England can so ably and vigorously advance the Democratic standard to victory.

His services in the past, and his foresight and control of the future entitle him to the vote of every New England delegate to the national convention.

If, when that convention has assembled, that vote shall be only complimentary, some other leader being chosen, then New England will have done her duty, and told the country that General BUTLER is the Democrat who has most honored her, and whom she most honors.

DASTARDLY PERSECUTION.

Mrs. DELIA PARNELL, the aged mother of the Irish leader, has been persecuted for the past six months by some mysterious miscreant, who manifests his disapproval of the political course of her son by burning the old lady's fences, poisoning her cattle and dogs, slaughtering her fowls and committing all kinds of outrages on her property. And all this, it must be remembered, does not occur in Ireland, but in New Jersey. It is a disgrace to the State of New Jersey that the scurvy villain has been permitted to vent his spite upon Mrs. PARNELL in this way. She surely could be protected and her tormentor captured by the Bordertown authorities if the latter had any desire to attend to their duties. If Jersey justice is not competent to put a stop to these outrages, the National League should hire a good man who can handle a shot-gun to go down to Mrs. PARNELL's place and relieve her from all danger of future persecution. The funds of the League could not be put to a better use.

CURTIS ON PHILLIPS.

In its absolute justice, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS' memorial oration upon WENDELL PHILLIPS might have been delivered a hundred years hence. When a half dozen generations shall have cleared the atmosphere of all dust of the contests of his time and all mist of personal feeling, the historian of that age will pronounce upon PHILLIPS some such judgment as that which Mr. CURTIS gave yesterday. Here and now it may seem inadequate. It may appear to make too little account of his large benignity of character, of his abounding sympathy and tenderness, of those traits which caused CURTIS himself, on another occasion, to liken him to Sir PHILIP SIDNEY. It may seem to put too much stress on the lightning and thunder-bolt side of PHILLIPS' character.

But Mr. CURTIS has placed the great reformer in historical perspective. He has looked upon him in that relation to the times of which he was so important a part in which the future must see him. And he has described the three warfare which PHILLIPS did for humanity's sake with that tenderness of affection which might have its origin either in warmth of personal feeling or the adoration which people always give to the heroes of humanity of whatever age. The people of fifty, 100, or 200 years hence may look back upon PHILLIPS' life, read of his magnificent defiance of power built upon wrong, and render to him just that quality of reverential affection which breathed through CURTIS' oration. It is the special incentive which the world burns only upon the altars of those who are, as CURTIS so eloquently said, "tongue of the dumb, eyes of the blind, feet of the impotent."

To coming generations the first and the last part of PHILLIPS' life will sink into obscurity. To them he will spring full armed with his matchless invective, his scathing rhetoric, his grand impatience and his firm determination at once into the arena of the anti-slavery contest, as he sprang from the surging crowd upon the Faneuil Hall platform and electrified the audience with the LOVEJOY speech. And after the historian of that time shall have chronicled the fact of abolition PHILLIPS' will sink as suddenly from his sight as before he sprang into view. That is why CURTIS seems to us to have pronounced upon PHILLIPS the judgment of history in dwelling as he did upon that time of PHILLIPS' life when he was engaged in such determined and defiant battle, and to that phase of his character which the contest brought into prominence.

Perhaps this was instinctive on the part of the orator. For Mr. CURTIS is in closer sympathy with this part of PHILLIPS' work than with that of his later life. All his own convictions responded warmly to the grand battle of PHILLIPS' youth and early prime, but for the intense radicalism of his nature which caused him to continue the warfare against injustice and oppression in whatever form CURTIS has little sympathy.

But whether his judgment sprang from intellectual conviction or instinctive sympathies, it was one of historical justice. For the future will see only the early segment of PHILLIPS' life, a great white light shining with such intensity that it set the fire which harried out slavery, and shining, too, with

such intensity that all the later part of his life is lost in its brilliance.

Mr. CURTIS' oration will rank as his masterpiece, even as the occasion upon which it was delivered would rank as a most notable one in the life of any man. His polished, finely-flowing sentences, his calm, smooth elegance, differ from the nervous energy and the swift, sharp, diction of him he eulogized not more than differed the natures of the two men. And with this difference of nature, of conviction, of life, of even of possible life, separating evangelist from subject so widely, the crown of honor is all the brighter, which Mr. CURTIS deserves for the just and tender tribute he placed upon the memory of WENDELL PHILLIPS.

PRESIDENTIAL POINTERS.

A sufficient number of the States have selected delegates to the Republican Convention to begin to make a little clearer the probable status of things, at least at the beginning of the convention. ARTHUR and BLAINE are the leading candidates, and their strength is divided thus far nearly as follows:

Alabama.....	19	1
Arkansas.....	14	7
Delaware.....	10	4
Georgia.....	20	4
South Carolina.....	18	3
Tennessee.....	17	8
New Jersey.....	17	18
Pennsylvania.....	16	64
Louisiana.....	16	4
Missouri.....	9	11
District of Columbia.....	1	7
Idaho.....	1	2
New York.....	8	22
Total.....	129	120

New York's delegation will probably stand closely divided between BLAINE and ARTHUR, with some straggling votes for EDMUNDS. The best judges of the complexion of the New York delegation put ARTHUR's highest possible vote at twenty-eight, and BLAINE's at thirty-two.

Illinois' twenty-two delegates are nearly solid for LOGAN, with a strong second choice feeling for BLAINE. The delegates from Alabama are instructed for LOGAN as second choice.

Indiana sends two delegates at large in favor of BLAINE, one in favor of GRESHAM and the other of EDMUNDS. The district delegates largely favor HARRISON.

In Ohio, so far as the district conventions have been held, the feeling is divided between Blaine and Sherman nearly equal.

As far as delegates have been elected, the highest estimate that can be put upon Blaine's strength is 132, which is exceeded by Arthur's highest estimate by nearly twenty votes.

From this it appears that the BLAINE men have been making the most noise, but the ARTHURites have been doing the most work. Then the feeling in the Pennsylvania convention showed that BLAINE cannot trust all the delegates that were instructed for him. The test vote of that convention, with its withstanding its hurrahs for the Plumed Knight, gave him a bare majority.

Mr. BLAINE will have to give his white plume an extra toss, or he will suddenly find himself falling behind.

THE BATTLE OF THE MEDICINE
CASES.

A suit at law, which has recently been entered, is an odd illustration of the fierceness with which that battle still wages. The family of a sick man summoned an eclectic physician against the wish of the allopathic who had charge of the case. The man died, and the allopath, in writing out the certificate of death, gave eclecticism as one of the causes of the decease. The eclectic then entered suit for a large sum of damages. Whichever way the suit is decided it must have a good result. For such an extreme action as that of the allopathic gentleman, when generally discredited, the partisans of the old and the new codes.

A little pamphlet recently published by F. P. WEBSTER of Virginia shows the rapid growth which the homeopaths have made, even against the determined opposition of the old school. They have fifty-four hospitals in the United States, which last year, out of nearly 7000 patients, had a mortality of less than 6 per cent. The pamphlet also gives some comparisons of death percentages under the two systems, which show a third to a half less mortality under homeopathy than under allopathic treatment. But undoubtedly the other side could show similar results at other times and places.

Considering the large following that homeopathy and eclecticism have, the fierce fight which the old school continues to make against them is very surprising in this age and country of progress. The younger men of the profession are bringing into the medical associations a spirit of larger liberty. And, fully as important as this, the increased following of the new schools, which grows larger constantly, is pushing the matter along.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

The trouble in Mexico, which came near causing a revolution the other day, appears to be the result of corruption in the government. Under President GONZALES the expenses of the government have been more than doubled in four years, and this increase is supposed to represent the amount stolen by the President and other officials. Four years ago GONZALES was a poor man, but now he counts his wealth in the millions. His manner of enriching himself is illustrated by this incident: The late secretary of the treasury had not together \$120,000 to pay off the clerks and the soldiers, and when he went to the National Bank to draw it found that the President had come and cooly carried it off. He went to GONZALES and protested, but the President indignantly said: "If you can't spare me \$120,000 when I want it you are not the man for me," and MUNIZ resigned.

The clerks of departments are unpaid, and soldiers murder every week or two because their pay is not forthcoming. The treasury is empty, and the devices of the President to replenish it are the direct causes of the present turmoil. The stamp act was not an act of the Legislature, but a decree issued by the President on his own hook, so to speak. It added to customs and stamp duties already heavy a charge upon nearly all merchandise, running from one-half of 1 to nearly 20 per cent.—home manufactures being favored, cheaper necessities (as shoes worth less than \$2, small articles less than fifty cents, etc.) exempted, and luxuries given high rates—and a specially obnoxious thing was the requiring all goods to be stamped when put on sale. One firm in the city of Mexico reckoned that it would cost \$30,000 to stamp its stock.

The row kicked up by the merchants warned GONZALES that he had gone too far, and so he intimated that he would not enforce the decree. GONZALES goes out of office in July, and possibly Mexico may worry along until then without a revolution. The statement of the condition of the

public business of Mexico, it will be observed, bears a close resemblance to the history of the administration of the Republican party in this country.

THE WORK OF THE ROBESON
CROWD.

The sum appropriated by the original navy bill as it passed the House was large enough for all honest purposes, but, at the instigation of the secretary of the navy, the Senate has increased the appropriation \$6,500,000. It is a significant fact that on the day before the Senate made the increase the Senate naval committee and several other senators were entertained at lunch in one of the committee rooms by Secor ROBESON. It is hardly necessary to inquire what ROBESON was there for.

It is thoroughly understood that the old navy ring is at the bottom of all this demand for new cruisers, and that it is making a desperate effort to get at the treasury once more before the Republican party gets turned out of power. Every-body knows that any contracts for new cruisers will be given to JOHN ROACH, no matter what show of fair bidding may be made.

There is no reason why the House should abandon its policy and consent to the additional appropriation. There are plenty of reasons why the job should be killed, and if the Senate will not agree to the bill as originally presented the House will be justified in refusing to yield, and thus leave the navy without any appropriation.

TWO POINTERS.

The two States of Ohio and New York are both necessary for Republican success next November. Granting electoral votes to the Republicans wherever there is the slightest probability that they will get them, it is still evident that if they do not carry New York and either Ohio or Indiana, they are lost.

The county conventions in Ohio, as far as they have been held, indicate that BLAINE and SHERMAN are dividing the preferences of the State nearly equally. That is, BLAINE goes over into SHERMAN'S OWN STATE, where he has tried so long to be a Favorite Son, and equals him in strength upon his own ground.

In New York the contest is between BLAINE and ARTHUR. So far BLAINE is ahead in the district conventions, but ARTHUR'S friends have been paying more attention to the county conventions. Still it looks very much as if ARTHUR cannot "carry New York," and as if BLAINE will equal, if not surpass, him in his own State.

As far as popular feeling can be judged from present developments, Mr. BLAINE, in the two States most necessary to the Republicans, is stronger than any candidate outside of those States and fully as strong as the two who would naturally be expected to get their strongest support at home.

The action of the owners of the Weybosset mill at Oneville, upon an application for increase of wages, is worthy of particular notice in these days. The weavers of the mill asked for more pay, and when the matter was referred to the owners, they readily complied with the request, instead of protesting that the market was paralyzed by over-production, and that they were losing money in their benevolent efforts to keep the weavers employed in dull times. In a great many mills the result of a demand for more pay is liable to be less work. It is customary among the mill men of some cities to look upon an application for increased wages as little less than rebellion, but the Weybosset owners appear to be men of sense. If all millowners would confer with their employees, and show a disposition to treat them fairly, there would be fewer strikes.

The secretary of the navy is turning his superabundant energies just now, according to the Washington Critic, to the arduous duty of selecting a "crew of handsome, muscular seamen for the President's barge, which is to be kept on the Dispatch." It is his desire to get the finest-looking crew possible. It is not stated whether they are compelled to fit regulations of height, weight and breadth of shoulder, or to undergo measurements of the calf of the leg. But they must be handsome for ornament and muscular for use. If the secretary has not thought of it before, we would suggest to him that he make the crew of the barge all of the same size, weight and limb measurements and then put them in lively.

The Sun has sized up the MORRISON bill and its chances of ever amounting to anything, and says: "If the debate begins at all it will occupy the House, according to the most moderate estimates, for from four to six weeks. Few Democrats venture to assert that the bill can pass the House. If it should pass the House it is sure to be defeated in the Senate. If it should pass the Senate it would be vetoed promptly by the President. This is the unadorned truth about the prospects of the MORRISON bill." The Sun thinks it would be full as useful and entertaining if the House should discuss the horizontal elevation of the mountains in the moon.

BAINUM is having an elephant bleached, in order to show the people how they are imposed upon by unprincipled circus men who cannot secure the real sacred article for exhibition. The bleached animal will take part in the Philadelphia parade, and will bear a placard advertising himself as a white fraud and an exact copy of the other whitewashed elephant in the other show. BAINUM'S well-known antipathy to anything savoring of humbug induced him to take this step to expose the machinations of his rival.

The trials in the District Court at Attleboro for violation of the compulsory education law illustrate the entanglements which are sure to come from trying to engraft education upon poverty. In the greater portion of these cases the labor of the children was absolutely necessary to keep the family out of want. The superintendents of schools there and in other parts of the State could tell of many a case which they have let slide by, in sheer compassion for the families of the children, though they knew the law to be violated. These families need bread and butter more than they need education.

ROBESON'S attempt to straddle the BLAINE boom in New Jersey has resulted in disaster to both ROBESON and the boom. The Republican Convention has selected unprincipled delegates, and ROBESON was defeated by a colored man in the balloting for alternates.

The Indiana State Convention does not seem to have boomed very loudly for Mr. GRESHAM. The delegates at large stand only one for him to two for BLAINE.

Mr. GRESHAM has not yet advanced to the position of a Favorite Son.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"I claim that I have the floor," now yell the carpet man.

One of the Logan organs in the West cries: "Our coal is gone, our wood is out, but, thank heaven, this is a campaign year."

Louisville Courier-Journal: "Simon Cameron says that Mr. Conkling will again come from his retirement. If it is the fact, it would be well as a precautionary measure, to disarm Governor Sprague."

An editor, sneering at the stupidity of a contemporary, says, "The best thing he has got off this week is a dirty shirt."

Chicago News: Blaine spends four minutes out of every twenty-four hours writing on his history. The remainder of his day is devoted to the innocent amusement of sucking his thumb. He is meditating on the terrific expense of running a month underground.

Numerous editors will soon be howling that the sun rises and sets in the garments of a man whom they had not been booming for the presidency.

General Logan of Ohio has written a sonnet. Shall a "T. D." be smoked in the White House? is the sole question for the Chicago Convention to settle in his case.

"How's business?" said Mr. A. to Mr. B., about a week ago. "Business is looking down, looking down," replied Mr. B. Meeting again yesterday Mr. A. asked Mr. B. the question to which he replied, rubbing his palms with a satisfied air. "Business is looking up, looking up." "But how do you account for the change in so short a time?" "Well, you see business is flat on its back and has got to look up."

Congressman Murphy of Iowa says: "Every man who comes to Congress has only two ideas. The first is without him, and the second, how shall I best secure a re-election?"

Later on several presidential candidates will believe the following: "There is not in the world so toilsome a trade as the pursuit of fame; life coincides before you have so much as sketched your work."

Carefully compiled statistics show that there is a marked increase of deaths from cancer in this country.

Florida has a kind of flea which owns some of the towns. A gentleman there writes that while in company "you may squirm and wriggle—yes, (oh, shade of Chesterfield!) even taste a fraile scratch on the sly, in perfect assurance that for his being a cold-hearted man, I know better."

Philadelphia Call: Canadian Hotel Keeper—I don't see how we are going to get along. The house is about empty, yet it is impossible to reduce expenses. Look over the American papers and see what the news is. Hotel Clerk—I have lost my money. The hotel is empty. The Canadian Hotel Keeper—My stars! we will be ruined. I never knew the times to be so dull.

Brooklyn Eagle: "No, sir," exclaimed the sturdy old Green Mountain farmer; "you can't make me believe that Mr. Edmunds cares enough for any one but himself to give up the same city for his being a cold-hearted man. I know better." "Can you give an instance to show that he is not a cold-hearted man?" "Yes; at the election for members of the Legislature, before his return to the Senate, he paid our district a visit and kissed all the babies in the country for miles around."

The following placard hangs in a Tennessee store window:

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